- 1. A herbicidal composition comprising
- 5 A) one or more compounds of the formula (I)

where V is an unsubstituted or substituted heterocyclyl radical or a radical  $-CR^{\alpha}=CR^{\beta}R^{\beta 1}$ , where  $R^{\alpha}$  and  $R^{\beta}$  are identical or different carbon-containing  $C_1$ - $C_{40}$  radicals which together can form an unsubstituted or substituted ring, and  $R^{\beta 1}$  is OH or a carbon-containing  $C_1$ - $C_{40}$  radical, and Z is an unsubstituted or substituted aryl radical, and

- B) one or more surfactants comprising, as structural element, at least 10, alkylene oxide units.
- 2. A herbicidal composition as claimed in claim 1 comprising, as component B), one or more surfactants of the general formula (II)

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$$R^{\gamma}$$
-(EO)<sub>x</sub> (PO)<sub>v</sub> (EO)<sub>z</sub>- $R^{\delta}$  (II)

where

EO denotes an ethylene oxide unit,

PO denotes a propylene oxide unit,

x denotes an integer from 1 to 50,

25 y denotes an integer from 0 to 50,

z denotes an integer from 0 to 50,

where the total  $(x+y+z) \ge 10$  and  $\le 150$ , and

R<sup> $\gamma$ </sup> denotes OH, an unsubstituted or substituted C<sub>1</sub>-C<sub>40</sub>-hydrocarbonoxy radical, an O-acyl radical or NR<sup>i</sup>R<sup>i</sup> or [NR $^{i}$ R<sup>i</sup>II]  $^{\oplus}$ X $^{\ominus}$ , where R<sup>i</sup>, R<sup>i</sup> and R<sup>i</sup>II are identical or different and denote H or an unsubstituted or substituted C<sub>1</sub>-C<sub>30</sub>-

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hydrocarbon radical which can optionally be bound via a group (EO)<sub>w</sub>, where w is an integer from 1 to 50,  $X^{\Theta}$  is an anion, and

- denotes H, an unsubstituted or substituted  $C_1$ - $C_{40}$ -hydrocarbon radical, an acyl radical or  $NR^IR^{II}$  or  $[NR^IR^{II}]^{\oplus}X^{\Theta}$ , where  $R^I$ ,  $R^{II}$  and  $R^{III}$  are identical or different and denote H or an unsubstituted or substituted  $C_1$ - $C_{30}$ -hydrocarbon radical which can optionally be bound via a group  $(EO)_w$ , where w is an integer from 1 to 50,  $X^{\Theta}$  is an anion.
- 3. A herbicidal composition as claimed in claim 1, comprising, as component A), a compound of the formula (I)

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V is a radical selected from the group (V1) to (V4),

$$R^{2}$$
  $R^{6}$   $OH$   $R^{7}$   $R^{8}$   $R^{8}$   $R^{8}$   $R^{1}$   $R^{2}$   $R^{2}$   $R^{2}$   $R^{2}$   $R^{3}$   $R^{4}$   $R^{4}$   $R^{5}$   $R^{6}$   $R^{7}$   $R^{8}$   $R^{8}$   $R^{8}$   $R^{1}$   $R^{2}$   $R^{2}$   $R^{2}$   $R^{3}$   $R^{4}$   $R^{5}$   $R^{5}$ 

where the symbols and indices have the following meanings:

- R is hydrogen,  $(C_1-C_{10})$ alkoxycarbonyl,  $(C_1-C_{10})$ haloalkoxycarbonyl,  $(C_1-C_{10})$ alkylsulfonyl,  $(C_1-C_{10})$ alkylsulfinyl,  $(C_1-C_{10})$ alkylsulfinyl,  $(C_1-C_{10})$ alkylsulfonyl,  $(C_1-C_{10})$ alkylsulfinyl,  $(C_1-C_1)$
- is hydrogen or a (C<sub>1</sub>-C<sub>10</sub>) carbon-containing radical such as (C<sub>1</sub>-C<sub>10</sub>)alkyl, (C<sub>2</sub>-C<sub>10</sub>)alkenyl, (C<sub>2</sub>-C<sub>10</sub>)alkynyl, (C<sub>3</sub>-C<sub>10</sub>)cycloalkyl, (C<sub>3</sub>-C<sub>10</sub>)cycloalkyl, (C<sub>3</sub>-C<sub>10</sub>)cycloalkyl, (C<sub>1</sub>-C<sub>10</sub>)alkyl-(C<sub>3</sub>-C<sub>10</sub>)cycloalkyl, (C<sub>3</sub>-C<sub>10</sub>)halocycloalkyl, (C<sub>1</sub>-C<sub>10</sub>)alkylthiocycloalkyl, (C<sub>1</sub>-C<sub>10</sub>)haloalkyl or (C<sub>2</sub>-C<sub>10</sub>)haloalkenyl;

R<sup>2</sup> is hydrogen,  $(C_1-C_{10})$ alkyl,  $(C_1-C_{10})$ alkoxy,  $(C_1-C_{10})$ haloalkyl, halogen,  $(C_1-C_{10})$ haloalkoxy, cyano or nitro;

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- R³ is hydrogen or a  $(C_1-C_{10})$  carbon-containing radical such as  $(C_1-C_{10})$ alkyl,  $(C_2-C_{10})$ alkenyl,  $(C_2-C_{10})$ alkynyl,  $(C_1-C_{10})$ haloalkyl,  $(C_1-C_{10})$ alkylcarbonyl,  $(C_1-C_{10})$ alkylsulfonyl,  $(C_1-C_{10})$ alkylsulfonyl, unsubstituted or substituted arylsulfonyl, unsubstituted or substituted or substituted aryl- $(C_1-C_{10})$ alkyl;
- R<sup>4</sup> is hydrogen or a  $(C_1-C_{10})$  carbon-containing radical such as  $(C_1-C_{10})$ alkyl,  $(C_2-C_{10})$ alkenyl,  $(C_2-C_{10})$ alkynyl,  $(C_1-C_{10})$ haloalkyl, phenyl or benzyl;
- is a (C<sub>1</sub>-C<sub>12</sub>) carbon-containing radical such as (C<sub>1</sub>-C<sub>10</sub>)alkyl, (C<sub>1</sub>-C<sub>10</sub>)alkoxy, (C<sub>1</sub>-C<sub>10</sub>)alkoxy-(C<sub>1</sub>-C<sub>10</sub>)alkyl, (C<sub>1</sub>-C<sub>10</sub>)dialkoxy-(C<sub>1</sub>-C<sub>10</sub>)alkyl, (C<sub>1</sub>-C<sub>10</sub>)alkylthio, halogen, substituted or unsubstituted aryl, tetrahydropyran-4-yl, tetrahydropyran-3-yl, tetrahydrothiopyran-3-yl, 1-methylthio-cyclopropyl, 2-ethylthiopropyl, or two radicals R<sup>5</sup> together are (C<sub>2</sub>-C<sub>10</sub>)alkylene;
- $R^6 \qquad \text{is hydroxyl or a } (C_1\text{-}C_{10}) \text{ carbon-containing radical such as } (C_1\text{-}C_{10}) \text{alkoxy}, \\ (C_1\text{-}C_{10}) \text{haloalkoxy, formyloxy, } (C_1\text{-}C_{10}) \text{alkylcarbonyloxy,} \\ (C_1\text{-}C_{10}) \text{alkylsulfonyloxy, } (C_1\text{-}C_{10}) \text{alkylthio, } (C_1\text{-}C_{10}) \text{haloalkylthio, unsubstituted} \\ \text{or substituted arylthio, unsubstituted or substituted aryloxy,} \\ (C_1\text{-}C_{10}) \text{alkylsulfinyl or } (C_1\text{-}C_{10}) \text{alkylsulfonyl;} \\$
- is a  $(C_1-C_7)$  carbon-containing radical such as  $(C_1-C_4)$  alkyl,  $(C_1-C_4)$  haloalkyl,  $(C_3-C_7)$  cycloalkyl,  $(C_1-C_4)$  alkyl- $(C_3-C_7)$ cycloalkyl,  $(C_3-C_7)$  halocycloalkyl;
- is a  $(C_1-C_4)$  carbon-containing radical such as cyano,  $(C_1-C_4)$  alkoxycarbonyl,  $(C_1-C_4)$  alkylcarbonyl,  $(C_1-C_4)$  alkylsulfonyl,  $(C_1-C_4)$  alkylsulfinyl,  $(C_1-C_4)$  alkylaminocarbonyl,  $(C_1-C_4)$  dialkylaminocarbonyl;
- m is an integer from 0 to 6, where, if  $m \ge 2$ , the radicals  $R^5$  can be identical or different from one another;

and Z is an unsubstituted or substituted aryl radical, preferably selected from the group (Z1) to (Z5),

(Z1) 
$$(R^{9})_{q}$$
  $(R^{11})_{r}$  (Z2)  $(R^{11})_{r}$  (Z3)  $(R^{11})_{r}$  (Z3)  $(R^{11})_{r}$  (Z4)  $(R^{11})_{r}$  (Z5)

where the symbols and indices have the following meanings:

 $R^9$ radicals are identical or different and are nitro, amino, halogen, OH, SF<sub>5</sub> or a  $(C_1-C_{10})$  carbon-containing radical such as  $(C_1-C_{10})$ alkyl,  $(C_2-C_{10})$ alkenyl,  $(C_2-C_{10})$  $C_{10}$ )alkynyl, ( $C_1$ - $C_{10}$ )haloalkyl, ( $C_2$ - $C_{10}$ )haloalkynyl, ( $C_1$ - $C_1$ -C $C_{10}$ )haloalkoxy, ( $C_1$ - $C_{10}$ )haloalkylthio, ( $C_1$ - $C_{10}$ )alkoxycarbonyl, ( $C_1$ -C<sub>10</sub>)alkylsulfonyl, (C<sub>1</sub>-C<sub>10</sub>)alkylsulfinyl, (C<sub>1</sub>-C<sub>10</sub>)alkylthio, arylsulfonyl, arylsulfinyl, arylthio,  $(C_1-C_{10})$ alkoxy,  $(C_1-C_{10})$ alkoxy- $(C_1-C_{10})$ alkoxy,  $(C_1-C_{10})$ alkylthio- $(C_1-C_{10})$ -alkoxy,  $(C_1-C_{10})$ alkylcarbonyl,  $(C_1-C_{10})$ alkylaminosulfonyl, (C<sub>1</sub>-C<sub>10</sub>)dialkylaminosulfonyl, (C<sub>1</sub>-C<sub>10</sub>)alkylcarbamoyl,  $(C_1-C_{10})$ dialkylcarbamoyl,  $(C_1-C_{10})$ alkoxy- $(C_1-C_{10})$ alkyl,  $(C_1-C_{10})$ haloalkoxy- $(C_1-C_{10})$ alkyl,  $(C_1-C_4)$ alkoxy- $(C_1-C_4)$ -alkoxy- $(C_1-C_4)$ -alkoxy- $(C_1-C_4)$ -alkyl,  $(C_3-C_4)$ -alkoxy- $(C_1-C_4)$ -alkoxy- $(C_1-C_4)$ -alkyl,  $(C_3-C_4)$ -alkoxy- $(C_1-C_4)$ -alkyl,  $(C_3-C_4)$ -alkoxy- $(C_1-C_4)$ -alkoxy- $(C_1-C_4)$ -alkyl,  $(C_3-C_4)$ -alkoxy- $(C_1-C_4)$ -alkyl,  $(C_3-C_4)$ -alkoxy- $(C_1-C_4)$ -alkoxy- $(C_1-C_4)$ -alkyl,  $(C_3-C_4)$  $C_6$ )-cycloalkyl- $(C_1-C_4)$ -alkoxy,  $(C_3-C_6)$ cycloalkoxy- $(C_1-C_4)$ -alkyl, phenoxy, cyano, alkylamino, dialkylamino, unsubstituted or substituted benzyl, unsubstituted or substituted heteroaryl, unsubstituted or substituted heterocyclyl, 2-tetrahydrofuranyl-(C1-C4)alkoxy-(C1-C4)-alkyl, unsubstituted or substituted heteroaryl-(C1-C10)alkyl or di-(C1-C10)alkylphosphono-(C<sub>1</sub>-C<sub>10</sub>)alkyl;

q is 0, 1, 2, 3, 4 or 5;

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 $R^{10}$  radicals are identical or different and are hydrogen, (C<sub>1</sub>-C<sub>10</sub>)alkyl, halogen;

20 R<sup>11</sup> radicals are identical or different and are (C<sub>1</sub>-C<sub>10</sub>)alkyl, (C<sub>2</sub>-C<sub>10</sub>)alkenyl, (C<sub>2</sub>-C<sub>10</sub>)alkynyl, halogen, (C<sub>1</sub>-C<sub>10</sub>)haloalkyl, (C<sub>2</sub>-C<sub>10</sub>)haloalkenyl, (C<sub>2</sub>-C<sub>10</sub>)haloalkynyl, (C<sub>1</sub>-C<sub>10</sub>)haloalkynyl, (C<sub>1</sub>-C<sub>10</sub>)haloalkylthio, (C<sub>1</sub>-C<sub>10</sub>)haloalkynyl

 $C_{10}$ )alkoxycarbonyl, ( $C_1$ - $C_{10}$ )alkylsulfonyl, ( $C_1$ - $C_{10}$ )haloalkylsulfonyl, ( $C_1$ - $C_{10}$ )alkylsulfinyl,  $(C_1-C_{10})$ haloalkylsulfinyl,  $(C_1-C_{10})$ alkylthio,  $(C_1-C_{10})$ alkoxy,  $(C_1-C_{10})$  alkylcarbonyl,  $(C_1-C_{10})$ alkylaminosulfonyl,  $(C_1-C_{10})$ dialkylaminosulfonyl, (C<sub>1</sub>-C<sub>10</sub>)alkylcarbamoyl, (C<sub>1</sub>-C<sub>10</sub>)dialkylcarbamoyl, (C<sub>1</sub>- $C_{10}$ )alkoxyalkyl, phenoxy, nitro, cyano, aryl or di- $(C_1$ - $C_{10}$ )alkylphosphono- $(C_1$ -5 C<sub>10</sub>)alkyl; is O, CR<sup>15</sup>R<sup>16</sup>, CHOH, C=O, C=NO(C<sub>1</sub>-C<sub>10</sub>)alkyl;  $X^1$ is O, S, SO,  $SO_2$  CH<sub>2</sub>, NH,  $N(C_1-C_{10})$ alkyl,  $NSO_2(C_1-C_{10})$ alkyl;  $X^2$ 

 $R^{15},\,R^{16}$  radicals are identical or different and are hydrogen, (C1-C10)alkyl, (C1- $C_{10}$ )alkoxy,  $(C_1-C_{10})$ haloalkoxy,  $(C_1-C_{10})$ alkylthio,  $(C_1-C_{10})$ haloalkylthio or  $R^{15}$ and  $R^{16}$  together form one of the groups -O-(CH<sub>2</sub>)<sub>2</sub>-O-, -O-(CH<sub>2</sub>)<sub>3</sub>-O-,  $S-(CH_2)_2-S-, -S-(CH_2)_3-S-, -(CH_2)_4-, -(CH_2)_5-;$ 

is 0, 1, 2 or 3;

is 1 or 2:

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 $Y^1$ ,  $Y^2$  are  $SO_2$  or CO, with the proviso that  $Y^1 \neq Y^2$ ,

٧ is 1 or 2:

- $U^1$ together with the carbon atoms to which it is linked forms a carbocyclic or heterocyclic ring which can be aromatic or fully or partially saturated;
- U<sup>2</sup> is O, S, SO, SO<sub>2</sub>, CH<sub>2</sub>, NH, N(C<sub>1</sub>-C<sub>10</sub>)alkyl, NSO<sub>2</sub>(C<sub>1</sub>-C<sub>10</sub>)alkyl;
- 20  $R^{12}$ is hydrogen, (C<sub>1</sub>-C<sub>10</sub>)alkyl, (C<sub>3</sub>-C<sub>10</sub>)-cycloalkyl, (C<sub>2</sub>-C<sub>10</sub>)alkenyl, (C2-C10)alkynyl, optionally substituted phenyl, optionally substituted benzyl, (C<sub>1</sub>-C<sub>10</sub>)-acyl;
  - $R^{13}$ is an unsubstituted or substituted (C<sub>1</sub>-C<sub>10</sub>) hydrocarbon radical such as (C<sub>1</sub>-C<sub>10</sub>)alkyl or aryl;
- 25 is 0, 1 or 2; u
- $R^{14}$ radicals are identical or different and are nitro, amino, halogen, SF5 or a (C1-C<sub>10</sub>) carbon-containing radical such as (C<sub>1</sub>-C<sub>10</sub>)alkyl, (C<sub>2</sub>-C<sub>10</sub>)alkenyl, (C<sub>2</sub>- $C_{10}$ )alkynyl, ( $C_1$ - $C_{10}$ )haloalkyl, ( $C_2$ - $C_{10}$ )haloalkenyl, ( $C_2$ - $C_{10}$ )haloalkynyl, ( $C_1$ -C<sub>10</sub>)haloalkoxy, (C<sub>1</sub>-C<sub>10</sub>)haloalkylthio, (C<sub>1</sub>-C<sub>10</sub>)alkoxycarbonyl, (C<sub>1</sub>-30 C<sub>10</sub>)alkylsulfonyl, (C<sub>1</sub>-C<sub>10</sub>)alkylsulfinyl, (C<sub>1</sub>-C<sub>10</sub>)alkylthio, arylsulfonyl, arylsulfinyl, arylthio,  $(C_1-C_{10})$ alkoxy,  $(C_1-C_{10})$ alkoxy- $(C_1-C_{10})$ alkoxy,  $(C_1-C_{10})$ alkylthio- $(C_1-C_{10})$ -alkoxy,  $(C_1-C_{10})$ alkylcarbonyl,  $(C_1-C_{10})$ alkylaminosulfonyl,

 $(C_1-C_{10})$ dialkylaminosulfonyl,  $(C_1-C_{10})$ alkylcarbamoyl,  $(C_1-C_{10})$ dialkylcarbamoyl,  $(C_1-C_{10})$ alkoxy- $(C_1-C_{10})$ alkyl,  $(C_1-C_{10})$ haloalkoxy- $(C_1-C_{10})$ alkyl, phenoxy, cyano, alkylamino, dialkylamino, unsubstituted or substituted benzyl, unsubstituted or substituted heteroaryl, unsubstituted or substituted heteroaryl- $(C_1-C_{10})$ alkyl or di- $(C_1-C_{10})$ alkylphosphono- $(C_1-C_{10})$ alkyl, and

w is 0, 1, 2, 3 or 4.

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- 4. A herbicidal composition as claimed in claim 1, comprising, as component A), a compound of the formula (I) where
- V is a radical (V1), (V3) or (V4),

where the symbols and indices have the following meanings:

- R is hydrogen or  $(C_1-C_4)$  alkoxycarbonyl;
- $R^1$  is  $(C_3-C_8)$ cycloalkyl or  $(C_1-C_4)$ alkyl  $-(C_3-C_8)$ cycloalkyl
- $R^5$  is  $(C_1-C_{10})$ alkyl,  $(C_1-C_4)$  alkoxy or two radicals  $R^5$  together are  $(C_2-C_6)$ alkylene;
- R<sup>6</sup> is hydroxyl, (C<sub>1</sub>-C<sub>4</sub>) alkoxy or phenylthio;
- $R^7$  is  $(C_1-C_4)$  alkyl or  $(C_3-C_7)$  cycloalkyl,
- $R^8$  is  $C_1$ - $C_4$  (alkylcarbonyl), ( $C_1$ - $C_4$ ) alkoxycarbonyl or cyano;
- 20 m is 0,1 or 2;

and Z is a radical (Z1),

where the symbols and indices have the following meanings:

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radicals are identical or different and are nitro, halogen, (C<sub>1</sub>-C<sub>10</sub>) haloalkyl, (C<sub>1</sub>-C<sub>10</sub>) alkylsulfonyl, (C<sub>1</sub>-C<sub>10</sub>)haloalkoxy, (C<sub>1</sub>-C<sub>10</sub>)alkoxy-(C<sub>1</sub>-C<sub>10</sub>)-alkyl, (C<sub>1</sub>-C<sub>10</sub>) haloalkoxy-(C<sub>1</sub>-C<sub>10</sub>) alkyl, (C<sub>1</sub>-C<sub>4</sub>)alkoxy-(C<sub>1</sub>-C<sub>4</sub>)-alkoxy-(C<sub>1</sub>-C<sub>4</sub>)-alkoxy-(C<sub>1</sub>-C<sub>4</sub>)-alkyl, (C<sub>3</sub>-C<sub>6</sub>)-cycloalkyl-(C<sub>1</sub>-C<sub>4</sub>)-alkoxy, (C<sub>3</sub>-C<sub>6</sub>)cycloalkoxy-(C<sub>1</sub>-C<sub>4</sub>)-alkyl, (C<sub>1</sub>-C<sub>10</sub>) alkoxy -(C<sub>1</sub>-C<sub>10</sub>) alkoxy, 2-tetrahydrofuranyl-(C<sub>1</sub>-C<sub>4</sub>)alkoxy-(C<sub>1</sub>-C<sub>4</sub>)-alkyl, or heterocyclyl, which is unsubstituted or substituted by, for example, one or more radicals selected from the group halogen, (C<sub>1</sub>-C<sub>10</sub>) alkoxy, (C<sub>1</sub>-C<sub>10</sub>) haloalkoxy, (C<sub>1</sub>-C<sub>10</sub>) alkylthio, hydroxyl, amino, nitro, carboxyl, cyano, azido,

(C<sub>1</sub>-C<sub>10</sub>)alkoxycarbonyl, (C<sub>1</sub>-C<sub>10</sub>)alkylcarbonyl, formyl, carbamoyl, mono- and
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 $(C_1-C_{10})$ alkoxycarbonyl,  $(C_1-C_{10})$ alkylcarbonyl, formyl, carbamoyl, mono- and di- $(C_1-C_{10})$ alkylaminocarbonyl, acylamino, mono- and di- $(C_1-C_{10})$ alkylsulfinyl,  $(C_1-C_{10})$ haloalkylsulfinyl,

 $(C_1-C_{10}) alkylsulfonyl, (C_1-C_{10}) haloalkylsulfonyl or unsubstituted or substituted \\ (C_1-C_{10}) alkyl such as (C_1-C_{10}) haloalkyl, (C_1-C_{10}) alkoxyalkyl,$ 

 $(C_1-C_{10})$ haloalkoxyalkyl,  $(C_1-C_{10})$ alkylthioalkyl,  $(C_1-C_{10})$ hydroxyalkyl,

 $(C_1\text{-}C_{10}) a minoalkyl, \ (C_1\text{-}C_{10}) nitroalkyl, \ (C_1\text{-}C_{10}) carboxyalkyl,$ 

 $(C_1\text{-}C_{10})$ cyanoalkyl or  $(C_1\text{-}C_{10})$ azidoalkyl,

q is 0, 1, 2, 3, 4 or 5, preferably 2 or 3.

5. A herbicidal composition as claimed in claim 1 comprising, as component A), a compound of the formula (I)

where the symbols and indices have the following meanings:

- V is the radical (V 2);
- $R^2$  is hydrogen,  $(C_1-C_4)$ -alkyl or  $(C_1-C_4)$ -alkoxy;
- 25 R<sup>3</sup> is hydrogen or (C<sub>1</sub>-C<sub>4</sub>)-alkylsulfonyl;
  - R<sup>4</sup> is methyl, ethyl or n-propyl;
  - Z is the radical (Z 1);
  - $R^9$  radicals are identical or different and are nitro, halogen,  $(C_1-C_4)$ haloalkyl or  $(C_1-C_4)$ alkylsulfonyl;
- 30 q is 2 or 3.

- 6. A herbicidal composition as claimed in claim 1 comprising, as component A), a compound of the formula (I) where the symbols and indices have the following meanings:
- V is a radical (V 1) or (V 3);
- 5 R is hydrogen, methoxycarbonyl or ethoxycarbonyl;
  - R<sup>1</sup> is cyclopropyl;
  - R<sup>5</sup> is methyl;
  - R<sup>6</sup> is hydroxyl;
  - m is 0, 1 or 2;
- 10 Z is the radical (Z 1);
  - radicals are identical or different and are nitro, chlorine, fluorine, bromine, (C<sub>1</sub>-C<sub>4</sub>)-haloalkyl, (C<sub>1</sub>-C<sub>4</sub>)-alkylsulfonyl, (C<sub>1</sub>-C<sub>4</sub>)-haloalkoxy, (C<sub>1</sub>-C<sub>4</sub>)-alkoxy-(C<sub>1</sub>-C<sub>4</sub>)-alkyl, (C<sub>1</sub>-C<sub>4</sub>)-haloalkoxy-(C<sub>1</sub>-C<sub>4</sub>)-alkyl, 2-tetrahydrofuranylmethoxymethyl, (C<sub>1</sub>-C<sub>2</sub>)alkoxy-(C<sub>1</sub>-C<sub>4</sub>)alkoxy-(C<sub>1</sub>-C<sub>4</sub>)alkoxy-(C<sub>1</sub>-C<sub>4</sub>)-alkyl, (C<sub>3</sub>-C<sub>6</sub>)-cycloalkyl-(C<sub>1</sub>-C<sub>2</sub>)-alkoxy, (C<sub>1</sub>-C<sub>4</sub>)-alkoxy-(C<sub>1</sub>-C<sub>4</sub>)-alkoxy or are 4,5-dihydroisoxazol-3-yl which is substituted by a radical selected from the group consisting of cyanomethyl, ethoxymethyl and methoxymethyl,
  - q is 2 or 3.

- 7. A herbicidal composition as claimed in claim 1 comprising, as component A), a compound of the formula (I) where the symbols and indices have the following meanings:
- V is the radical (V 2);
- 25 R<sup>2</sup> is hydrogen, methyl or ethyl;
  - R<sup>3</sup> is hydrogen, methylsulfonyl or ethylsulfonyl;
  - R<sup>4</sup> is methyl, ethyl or n-propyl;
  - Z is the radical (Z 1);
- radicals are identical or different and are methylsulfonyl, ethylsulfonyl,

  chlorine, bromine, fluorine, trifluoromethyl, (C<sub>1</sub>-C<sub>4</sub>)-alkoxy, (C<sub>1</sub>-C<sub>4</sub>)-haloalkoxy
  or (C<sub>1</sub>-C<sub>4</sub>)haloalkoxy-(C<sub>1</sub>-C<sub>4</sub>)-alkyl;
  - q is 2 or 3.

- 8. A herbicidal composition as claimed in claim 1, additionally comprising one or more further components selected from the group containing agrochemical active ingredients of a different type, additives conventionally used in crop protection, and formulations relating thereto.
- 9. A method of controlling harmful plants, wherein the herbicidal composition defined as in claim 1 is applied to the plants, plant parts, seeds of the plants or the area under cultivation pre-emergence, post-emergence or pre- and post-emergence.
- 10. The method as claimed in claim 9 for the selective control of harmful plants in plant crops.
- 11. The use of the herbicidal composition as defined in claim 1 for controlling harmful plants.
- 12. A process for the preparation of the herbicidal composition defined as in one or more of claims 1 to 8, wherein the compound(s) of the formula (I) is/are mixed with one or more surfactants B).
- 13. The process as claimed in claim 12, wherein components A) and B) are mixed with water and/or an oil by the tank mix method.